Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,

Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

463 The main means of livelihood of the Votes is small-scale farming and cattle raising. In czarist times men worked often in the winter as cab drivers in Petersburg and sometimes as factory workers also. Several unmarried women of varying ages served there as maids.

[227] The Votes who live near water engage in fishing. Among other fishing equipment they used to fish with spears.

000 of fish in the Vepsian lakes.

224 Hunting is practised only very little and mainly in winter. The hunter carries a special stick at the end of which the footprint of an animal is carved.

• 463 221 Since the occupations listed so far could not provide the Vepsians with their entire livelihood, they used, before the Bolsheviks came to power, to travel around seeking work. The Isaijeva Vepsians were known as felt shoemakers and they roamed wide areas in northern Russia making their shoes. They travelled to Middle Vepse, to the White Lake area, and to the south as far as the Vologda, Jaroslav and Tver governments. Twice a year they set forth on their journeys, two men together. The first trip, taken in October, lasted for 6-8 weeks, whereas the second trip in March or April was shorter. Men of the same village usually travelled in the same areas. The North Vepsians worked as stonemasons and stonecutters in St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Helsinki and elsewhere. The Middle Vepsians from the village Ladv and its neighborhood were glaziers, and the South Vepsians used to work during the winters hauling lumber.

113 ## SOURCES

Anonymous
1951. Vepsy. /The Vepsians./ Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 2nd ed., Vol. 7, p. 472.